

In The Claims

59. (new): A method of decontaminating a contaminated non-conducting surface, the method comprising:

providing a conducting backing for the non-conducting surface;

spraying photosensitizer onto the contaminated surface, the photosensitizer being electrically charged so that it is attracted to the contaminated surface; and

illuminating the sprayed surface with light.

60. (new): The method according to claim [18] 59 wherein the light includes light of wavelengths between about 200 nm and about 320 nm.

61. (new): A system for decontaminating a contaminated surface, the system comprising:

an apparatus for spraying a photosensitizer on the surface;

a light source for illuminating the sprayed contaminated surface; and

a temperature control system for heating [the] said photosensitizer with waste heat from [the] said light source.

62. (new—currently amended): A method for decontaminating the surface of a contaminated object, the method comprising:

surrounding the contaminated object with a portable barrier;

spraying an electrically charged photosensitizer onto the object, the photosensitizer being charged so that excess photosensitizer is attracted to and deposits upon [the] said portable barrier;

illuminating the sprayed surfaces of the object with light.

63. (new): The method according to claim [33] 62 wherein the barrier is electrically charged to attract the electrically charged photosensitizer.

64. (new): The method according to claim [33] 62 wherein the barrier is grounded to attract the electrically charged photosensitizer.

65. (new): The method according to claim [33] 62 wherein the light includes UV light.

66. (new): The method according to claim [36] 65 wherein the barrier is substantially opaque to UV light.